

TABLE 2.—Instrumental reports, October, 1917—Continued.

Date.	Charac-ter.	Phase.	Time.	Period T.	Amplitude.		Dis-tance.	Remarks.
					A _m	A _n		
Canada. Victoria, B. C. Dominion Meteorological Service.								
Lat., 48° 24' N.; long., 123° 19' W. Elevation, 67.7 meters. Subsoil: Rock.								
Instrument: Welchert, vertical; Milne horizontal pendulum, North. In the meridian								
T ₀								
Instrumental constant.. 18. Pillar deviation, 1 mm., swing of boom=0.54".								
1917. Oct. 7	7	P.	H. m. s.	Sec.	μ	μ	km.	Minute and sharp vibrations.
		S?	15 21 34				2,490?	
		L.	15 25 38					
		L.	15 30 35					
		M.	15 35 33		*500			
		F?	15 49 55					
	13	L.	4 40 00					
		L.	4 43 24		*100			
		F.	4 50 06					
	19	P.	16 44 24				5,250	
		S.	16 51 20					
		L.	17 00 46					
		M.	17 07 42		*500			
		F.	17 36 28					
		M.	VERTICAL 17 07 00	14-16	A _s 1			
	20	L.	18 15 09					
		M.	18 21 42		*200			
		F.	18 29 39					
	22	P or S?	7 42 06					
		L.	7 51 01					
		M.	7 56 28		*400			
		F.	8 21 46					
	23	P.	8 05 58					
		L.	8 11 25					
		M.	8 14 53		*200			
		F.	8 19 51					
	28	L.	13 57 20		*50			
		F.	14 09 20					
	28	L.	17 50 44		*100			
		F.	18 14 14					
	29	P.	20 59 20				S?	
		L.	21 17 42					
		M.	21 30 35		*300			
		F.	21 46 57					

* Trace amplitude.

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.¹

There were no press reports of seismological or vulcanological disturbances during October, 1917.

¹ Reported by the organizations indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 3.—Late seismological reports. (Instrumental.)

Date.	Charac-ter.	Phase.	Time.	Period T.	Amplitude.		Dis-tance.	Remarks.
					A _m	A _n		
Massachusetts. Cambridge. Harvard University Seismographic Station, J. B. Woodworth.								
Lat., 42° 22' 36" N.; long., 71° 06' 59" W. Elevation, 5.4 meters. Foundation: Glacial sand over clay.								
Instruments: Two Bosch-Omori 100 kg. horizontal pendulums (mechanical registration).								
Instrumental constants..					$\begin{pmatrix} V & T_0 & \epsilon \\ N & 80 & 23 & 0 \\ & 50 & 25 & 4:1 \end{pmatrix}$			
1917.			H. m. s.	Sec.	μ	μ	km.	
Sep. 18	e?		18 53 49					e in microseisms.
	L		18 54 42	24				F?, after 19 ^h 05 ^m .
18	O?		22 04 07				5,280?	P in microseisms:
	eP?		22 13 20					O from eL-S.
	S _m		22 19 50	6				
	eL _m		22 25 53	24				
	L		22 28 54	16				
	F		22 51 ..					
20	L _m		3 41 16					L possibly earlier.
	L		4 03 20	15				
	L		4 16 14	14				L from southward.
	F		4 30 25	14				
21	O?		8 45 04				3,425?	O and distance
	eP?		8 54 11					from L-S.
	L		8 54 46					
	S _m		8 56 50	6				
	S _m ?		8 57 56	6				
	eL _m		9 00 16	12				
	eL _m		9 00 54	9				
	L _m		9 02 43	6				
	F _m		9 04 54					
24	e _m		21 02 24	20				Forepart irregular.
	L _m		21 14 36	24				
	L		21 17 16	20-18				
	L		21 25 24					
31	O?		21 36 05				920?	Doubtful record,
	L?		21 38 07					subject to con-
	S?		21 39 47	6				firmation.
	eL _m		21 40 07					
	eL _m		21 40 11	12				
	L _m		21 40 38	13				F in microseisms.

EARTH TREMOR DUE TO THUNDER NOTES.²

Mr. Douglas F. Manning, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., sends the following report under date of October 28, 1917:

A peculiar effect of thunder was felt here last night (Oct. 27, 1917), between the hours of 10 and 11 p. m. The day had been ideal with a light south wind, mild temperature, and a few alto-cumuli moving lazily from the west; in fact, it was an "Indian Summer" type of day.

Toward evening my aneroid began to fall rapidly and the clouds increased, and by 8 o'clock a rain was falling. At about 10 [p. m.] I noticed a flash of lightning, and this was followed in a short interval by a deep, prolonged rumble, causing windows and doors to rattle, china-ware to jar, and a distinct earth tremor was felt; in fact, many thought it was one. The lightning increased in intensity and frequency and the same marked earth tremors followed each flash at short intervals, and it seemed as if a series of earthquakes were taking place, so strong was the concussion produced. The storm gradually passed over accompanied by a tremendous but brief downpour of rain mixed with small hail, and by 11 o'clock all was still again.

To-day one hears many stories of the storm and its peculiar behavior, all making note of the trembling effect produced.

This instructive letter is published for the benefit of others interested in these problems.

Since "musical" notes of very low pitch and great volume are occasionally produced by a series of sequent or pulsating lightning discharges, it seems probable that the shaking described by Mr. Manning was owing in great measure to the resonance response of rooms to thunder notes of this character.—W. J. Humphreys.

² In this connection compare W. Schmidt "On Thunder," MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, December, 1914, 42: 665 fig.